

Willsborough Recorder.

UNION, THE CONSTITUTION, AND THE LAWS—THE GUARDIANS OF OUR LIBERTY.

Vol. XX.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1840.

No. 1045.

For the Recorder.

"Public opinion is not an automaton, nor can it create itself. The means that produce and control it, will, under proper influences, be in the hands of the educated men of the country. Public opinion may be, and often is, wrong; the wonder is that it is not often in error. When we believe it has erred, or is likely to err, we should be bold to say so."

Address of D. N. Burdette, esq.

The freedom of speech and of the press is a thing of necessity in order to liberty, as well as a part of liberty. Indeed it may be said to embrace all that is essential in our freedom, under the existing civil constitution. In civil matters, that the will of the people should govern, is a fundamental maxim, which ought not to be disputed. But, what if it be not right? Are we to submit to what is wrong merely because it is popular? If the popular and ruling will be fallible, as it is certainly changeable, evil does not thereby become good, nor is error in sentiment converted into truth. Therefore, it is natural to ask, if the fundamental maxim of the constitution which teaches the supremacy of the popular will, has indeed brought us into subjection to whatever the unruly passions or fallible judgments of the many shall at any time declare and confirm? If this be so, we are left by our brave ancestors under a despotic and arbitrary rule, and it is hard to conceive wherein our freedom is.

But if, on the other hand, being unjust and erroneous, the popular will is to be resisted by private determinations, do we not plunge ourselves into peril and anarchy? Authority is at an end when every man pronounces an opinion on the rectitude of its decisions, and acts accordingly. Still, we must admit, our governing will—popular will—is almost as variable as are the passions of mankind. To follow its dictates would therefore bring us under a complete despotism. And yet, if otherwise we resist, and ourselves decide on the rectitude of its decrees, we are thrown into anarchy. Therefore the principle of obedience to the popular will, making it law, and the source of law, seems to have placed us in a state of vacillation between anarchy and despotism. Should we submit unconditionally, we submit to one of the most arbitrary and fallible of rules, but if we think and act for ourselves, we appear as if ready for revolution.

It would be so, if it were not for the freedom of speech and of the press. Legitimately every man in America is a speaker, a writer, a teacher, if he chooses to be qualified. Thus he forms, or would form this same governing popular will. Hence it was said that in the aforesaid freedom, is the essential of liberty. The power to educate, is the only means left in our hands whereby to avoid both despotism and anarchy, to which we are continually exposed if the popular determinations are to govern us. But the principles the people act from, may be modified by him who may have power and influence equal to the undertaking; if those popular principles be erroneous they may lawfully be rectified; if right they may be strengthened. And this is the true sphere of the exercise of American freedom. This is the door of entrance to our temple of Liberty.

Should we be asked, what is our preservative against political licentiousness? Or if guarded on that hand, what will keep the nation from despotism, and the weakest and most arbitrary of courses? The power to educate, is our answer. The ability to form popular opinion by legitimate means, is the essential point of our freedom. As a people we are free, only because public opinion being our rule of action, it may be formed according to righteousness and truth.

While therefore all declare themselves independent and free, but few are really so. For he who wants the ability by legitimate and proper means, to modify and control, and if wrong, to change popular sentiment, must submit to its unjust decrees; he therefore is not free. Now it is the business of education, by giving the ability to form and direct public sentiment, to make us also capable, as individuals, of freedom. For as necessary as it is, this ability is not a common qualification. It belongs to none by mere nature. The educated, themselves, are those who possess it, and no others. I use the term education, in its

widest and truest sense, as that which not only gives knowledge of truth, but habits of virtue, and disposes to whatever is right in conduct. The men of virtue and knowledge and sound judgment are the educated, and therefore independent citizens. They only are capable of forming and directing public opinion; therefore they alone are truly free; and the state itself is free only while these, by influencing popular sentiment, govern it.

He who knows how to apply the wisdom of the past to present emergencies, who to a good conscience joins the power to think judiciously and therefore to act with discretion and firmness, is alone truly independent. He is to think deeply, though the multitude should be in error; and to judge with calmness, and to act steadily, while the many are passionate and changeable. He is to look into the causes of things, to point out concealed danger, and tell his countrymen the risks of liberty. He should have resources for every crisis in affairs, and be able to distribute just censures, as well as merited favors. Such a man is even more than a mere freeman: he is the proper, though unacknowledged ruler of his nation. He forms the sentiments of the people, and thus directs their choice.

Now this being the part and character of the educated citizen, it shows, if we mistake not, what is a good education. In sum, it is such an one as gives to the possessor influence. He who has no literary culture, is not of necessity bound by the popular determinations and fancies; nor is he of consequence freed from them who is learned.

For whoever is under the control of his own passions is not free, but is under a two-fold tyranny. His incapacity to govern himself, makes him of course the helpless prey of external tyranny. He, being the subject to passions within, is therefore subject also to popular determinations, arising from mere ignorance or passion, but which he cannot control. Among us, as every where else, then, he is the freeman whom the truth makes free, and all are slaves besides.

That education is defective, in the nature of things, for freedom, which consists only in intellectual culture. But the unlearned even, who is delivered from the dominion of his propensities to vice, by whatever culture, is free indeed, and may well and safely be content. He has a discernment that is not easily deceived. He will not, by popular show, be often led to countenance what is wrong, nor to believe what is false. The mind conscious to itself of rectitude, brings internal peace amidst external disorders and changes, and secures a repose for the spirit that no storms can disturb. The example of the life of a good man will also surely form those about him to the likeness of his own virtue and rectitude. He will not only deliver himself from the tyranny of fallible popular opinion, but will keep others free by the influence of his conscientiousness. For goodness with sound judgment, generally divines correctly as to truth, and acts discreetly as to duty. But bad sentiments and conduct overthrow the moral influence of even the most learned. With all possible mental acquirements, known errors of life will greatly abridge, if not wholly destroy, the ability to create or to direct popular sentiment. Therefore it is essential in the very nature of things, that he who would be educated for freedom, should be truly virtuous and good, as well as learned. Whatever then forms a man to goodness of heart and correctness of life, is a very essential part of the means of education in order to liberty.

It is therefore humbly submitted to consideration, whether the present plans of general education are not inherently defective. It is believed that the benefit they do confer, is almost neutralized by the want of what they omit to give. Of what value is a little learning? On the current of untamed passions, the individual is hurried away, and is lost to himself, to his country, and happiness, and his intellectual furniture awaits to prevent his disgrace, no more than the reed to stop the full tide of a swollen river. He who is intellectually trained, has but a

single qualification for liberty and influence; and it is usually ineffective without the better element of power, a disciplined heart and good life.

The capacity to direct and incline men morally, being the thing to be imparted by an education for freedom, it gives us the clue to know what is a good and sufficient education. We are considering education simply as related to liberty. It is shown that the popular system is inadequate even to this end. It is the good man, though not learned, who makes his opinion the sentiment, and his will the law of a neighborhood. Through the medium of the conscience, goodness alone makes its way to the heart, and without exertion to that end, aways men toward rectitude and truth.

Therefore, in educating the young for freedom, if you would of necessity form those who shall be able to modify the popular opinion, is it well that you neglect the right culture of the heart? Would you overlook the wonderful influence which a good man wields by the weight of his character? As to liberty, he must surely be less than half educated, whose heart has been neglected. And the American citizen is already in bondage, whose will is not governed by the law of virtue.

II.

From the St. Louis Bulletin.

Col. Croghan and Gen. Harrison.

For several months past the Loco Foco journals, without any authority, have disseminated to the public certain letters—private letters—written by Col. Croghan relative to a difference of opinion between this gallant soldier and General Harrison, accompanied with lengthy and deceitful comments, purposely to give an impression that the skill, bravery and generalship which has been awarded to General Harrison, was questioned, if not denied, by Col. Croghan. Like all their efforts to pluck from an honored brilliant laurel, and to defame and blast the reputation of an injured and abused soldier and patriot, this last intended scheme of base revilers, falls harmless at his feet, and places him still higher in the estimation of every fair minded and honorable man. It will be seen that, although Col. Croghan stands neutral in relation to the political claims of both Martin Van Buren and General Harrison, his feelings of honor and of justice prompt him to defend a brother soldier from the foul attacks of interested political slanderers, who attempt to detract merit by impugning the motives and distorting the language of a disinterested individual. It will be seen that Colonel Croghan refers to General Gaines, with whom he held conversation years ago, relating to Gen. Harrison's skill and bravery, and the subjoined letter to Gen. G. giving the sentiments and opinions which Col. C. then entertained in relation to Gen. Harrison, places the whole matter in that light which is most gratifying to the friends of Gen. H. Colonel Croghan, disinterested as he is in a political point of view, shows, by the course adopted, that nothing which has lately transpired has influenced him in the opinions now expressed and entertained, but that his opinions and feelings are the same as formerly in reference to Gen. H. We now demand of those editors who have published the private letters of Col. Croghan, as a duty they owe to him and to General Harrison, to publish the following correspondence.

CORRESPONDENCE.

St. Louis, Sept. 26th, 1840.
Dear Colonel:—I am well aware that you take no part in the political warfare of the times, and it is from no desire to draw you from your neutrality that I now address you.

During the last two years I have had the pleasure frequently to meet you; and have never yet heard you declare yourself for either of the Presidential candidates now before the people, and I have a wish to see you commit yourself upon this subject. I believe, sir, that your relations with Gen. Harrison as well as with Mr. Van Buren are of the most friendly character, and that you regard them both with feelings of friendship. Whilst you disapprove neither, I have heard you speak of both in terms of praise, and I feel satisfied that you will answer the questions I ask you in the candor and sincerity of a soldier.

Some letters of yours have been recently published during your absence from Washington, and many have endeavored to produce the impression that you have authorized their publication, and have thrown your influence against General Harrison. I do not believe that this is so, but would like to learn from yourself whether the publication of these letters was authorized by you.

At Tippecanoe you were one of the Aids of Gen. Boyd, and performed a glorious part in that, as well as in other hard

fought battles, which have added to the fame and honor of our country. I should be pleased to know if on that occasion, or at any time during the war, Gen. Harrison showed any want of bravery; and further, if he ground selected for the encampment of his troops at Tippecanoe was injudiciously or improperly chosen.

During the war, sir, you performed a most distinguished part, and your name will always be associated with its most brilliant achievements, as long as there is left the American heart to admire your gallant and glorious defence of Sandusky. You have had as good an opportunity to form a correct opinion of the courage and conduct of Gen. Harrison, as any other officer, and I should be pleased to have your opinion upon these matters.

Respectfully, yours,

SAM'L B. CHURCHILL.

St. Louis, Oct. 6, 1840.

Col. Churchill:—In reply to your letter of the 26th ultimo, I can only state that the publication of the letters to which you allude was not authorized by me, and that I never during the whole war saw Gen. Harrison at any time show any want of courage. On the contrary I have every reason to believe him a brave man. Upon the receipt of yours, I addressed a letter to Gen. Gaines, with whom I held frequent conversations years ago, and the following letter of his contains the opinions which I then entertained and which I still retain.

Respectfully,

G. CROGHAN.

St. Louis, October 26, 1840.

Dear Colonel:—At your request I state to you the substance of our several conversations touching your opinion of General Harrison, and your unhappy difference with that distinguished officer.

The first conversation which took place between us was at Fort Stevenson, where you commanded in the early part of September, 1813, when Major Wood and myself were on our way to reconnoitre the Sandusky Bay, and to have a conference with Commodore Perry, on the subject of our joint operations against the enemy. That conversation is perhaps the better recollected, inasmuch as it has often been referred to in our subsequent conversations since the war; and from the fact that you made a memorandum of the principle upon which I had acted in respect to a meeting of the field officers, with Brig. Gen. Cass, which took place upon my arrival at Fort Meigs, and before we were after your gallant defence of Fort Stevenson, which took place while I was at Fort Meigs.

In reply to my inquiries respecting General Harrison's plan of operations at Tippecanoe, you replied that the election of his position was the best to be found near the place of encampment; that his formation of the different crops of his army in the encampment was made with a view to hold every officer and every man ready for action upon the ground where they slept. That Gen. Harrison's vigilance had previously been the subject of remark and admiration among the troops, and it was that night increased. That you had several opportunities of seeing him in the forefront of the night, and at or near the time the battle commenced. That you saw him frequently in the course of the battle, and heard him giving his orders, and with great distinctness animating his troops—and that no man could have been more collected or fearless in battle than Harrison was upon that occasion.

In speaking of the battle of Fort Meigs, Major Wood and yourself concurred in the opinion that General Harrison's plan of defence was unexceptionable, and that the victory of that place was far more important in its immediate results and ultimate consequences than had been conceded, even by many of the friends of the General; that a shade had been cast over that victory, by the untoward disaster of the loss of Col. Dudley and his regiment; who, after defeating the British on the left bank of the river, were led into an ambuscade of Tecumseh's Indians, where they were cut off in an attempt to do more than they had been ordered to do. It was not possible, as Wood and yourself believed, for the General to restrain or save them, occupied as he was on the right bank of the river, in the hottest of the battle, near a mile from the point where the ambuscade was formed on the left. You both assured me that the movement of Col. Dudley and his regiment was contrary to the orders of the General, who had no means of correcting the fatal error into which the impetuosity of this fine corps of brave Kentucky volunteers had led them.

In respect to Fort Stevenson, you and Major Wood—then whom I have never known a more gallant, nor a more powerful officer, and who afterwards repeatedly covered himself with imperishable fame in battle under my command at Fort Erie,—concurred fully in the opinion that it would, or might have been, attended with fatal consequences to the North-western frontier for General Harrison to have broken up the nucleus of

the army, then assembling at Camp Seneca, and marched to your assistance at Fort Stevenson. His general and field officers were reported to have expressed the same opinion in a council of war at the time of attack. You expressed then, and subsequently, your satisfaction, and that of your officers and men, that you were permitted to continue the conflict alone. Major Wood and myself sustained you in this impression. You were both of the opinion that a movement on the part of the General, with the untrained troops, such as most of those with him at the time were known to be, might put in the power of Tecumseh, and his army of savages—reported to be upwards of three thousand—to cripple, and possibly over-power the troops at Camp Seneca, if not in the intervening thick woodlands. In this event, the frontier for many hundreds of miles, would have been laid open to savage depredation—which could not have been checked before the arrival of the cavalry of Kentucky under Governor Shelby. That gallant army did not arrive until near the middle of September, 1813.

The loss of the nucleus of Harrison's army at Camp Seneca, at any time before the arrival of Governor Shelby, might have protracted our operations upon that frontier, until the following year, when we might have found such reinforcements on the part of England as to have rendered it impracticable for us to profit by Perry's brilliant victory on Lake Erie.

You have repeatedly assured me that the correspondence between General Harrison and yourself was not intended by you for publication, and that you had shown it only to such persons as you considered to be the mutual friends of both General Harrison and yourself, and that you believed the General's apparent neglect to do you and your officers and men that justice which you deemed yourself and them entitled to, was not the result of any design on his part to injure you or them.

Unwilling as I am to appear in the newspapers, or to interfere in any way with the political controversy which is now going on between the advocates and the opponents of the present administration, not strictly compatible with my official station, I can never hesitate to do as act of justice to those with whom I have served in the defence of our beloved country, and most especially when slandered, as General Harrison has been by the blind rotaries of the evil spirit of party—many of whom I know to be mendacious, who have never, to my knowledge, seen the flash of an enemy's gun—nor even made an effort to enter a big swamp in search of a fox.

With great esteem, your friend,

EDMUND P. GAINES.
Col. GEORGE CROGHAN.

From the Kentucky Commonwealth.

Gen. Harrison—Battle of the Thames.

Frankfort, Sept. 5, 1840.

Dear Sir: As you were in the battle of the Thames, commanding a company in Col. Johnson's Regiment on that occasion, and now bear upon your body the evidence that you were in the thickest of the fight, I desire that you will favor me with an answer to the following questions:

1st. Did you see Gen. Harrison while the battle raged, and after Col. Johnson had been wounded and taken off the ground, and hear him encouraging and animating his men?

2d. Was any part of the Infantry under Shelby engaged in the action?

Yours, respectfully,
C. A. WICKLIFFE.

Col. J. Davidson.

Frankfort, Sept. 7, 1840.

Dear Sir: I am in receipt of your letter of the 5th inst. in which after referring to the part I bore in the battle of the Thames, October 5, 1814, you propound to me two questions in reference to the conduct of Gen. Harrison on that occasion. You ask me:

1st. "Did you see Gen. Harrison while the battle raged, and after Col. Johnson had been wounded and taken off the ground, and hear him encouraging and animating his men?"

2nd. "Was any part of the Infantry under Shelby engaged in the action?"

My answer to your inquiries will be better understood by a plain statement of the facts which occurred upon the ground, so far as I witnessed them.

I was at the head or right of my company, on horseback, waiting orders, at about fifty or sixty yards from the line of the enemy. Col. Johnson rode up and explained to me the mode of attack and said, in substance, "Capt. Davidson, I am directed by General Harrison, to charge, and break through the Indian line, and form in the rear. My brother James will charge, in like manner, through the British line at the same time. The sound of the trumpet will be the signal for the charge." In a few minutes the trumpet sounded, and the word "charge" was given by Col. Johnson. The Colonel charged within a few paces of me. We struck the Indian line

obliquely, and within ten or fifteen yards, approached the Indians poured in a heavy line, us, killing ten or fifteen of our men, and several horses, and wounding Col. Johnson very severely. He immediately retired. Dr. Theobald, of Lexington, (I think,) aided him off. I neither saw nor heard more of Col. Johnson until after the action was over. The contest continued warm and animated for some time where my company and part of Capt. Stucker's were engaged. After Colonel Johnson was taken off the field, I saw Gen. Harrison and Gov. Shelby, both, and quite near me. They were both on horseback, passing in the direction of the retreat, or angel. I well remember the animating and encouraging manner in which Harrison, as he passed, addressed his men. It had a sensible effect upon myself, and seemed not only to stimulate my spirits, but strengthen my body, (then weakened by loss of blood.) "Follow soldiers," shouted the intrepid hero, in tones that stirred the souls of his kindred spirits, "keep close and sharp; the day will be ours in a few minutes." He rode on; I was engaged, and saw no more of him. Immediately upon his leaving us, going in the direction of the angle, a desperate and severe struggle commenced at or near that point, between the Infantry under Gov. Shelby and the Indians. This conflict in the angle, with Shelby's men, lasted, I think, at least five minutes. Several of the Infantry were killed. Governor Shelby himself told me he had several men killed, and had found eight or ten Indians left dead on the ground at that point. This was the last severe contest during the action.

I have seen with surprise, copied into a pamphlet recently written and published by Col. Daniel Garrard, of Clay County, a letter purporting to have been written by Colonel Johnson, dated Dec. 22, 1814, in which is the following statement:

"I crossed the swamp with the second battalion (500 men) and fought against the Indians (supposed 1400 warriors, under Tecumseh) without any aid whatever."

This statement, you will observe, is not warranted by the facts I have detailed. The writer (if indeed the alleged author was the writer, which I doubt,) certainly labors under a misapprehension of which can only be accounted for by the fact that Col. Johnson was badly wounded at the first onset, and was immediately taken off the field, and could not have personally known of the important services rendered by the Infantry under Harrison and Shelby.

I must claim, however, for the second battalion of the mounted regiment, the honor of having contributed more than any other corps, in achieving the victory. But it gives me pleasure to say, that every officer and soldier did his duty on that day, so far as I know or believe. You will therefore be able to judge, from the facts here stated from my own personal knowledge, whether Gen. Harrison was present in the action, doing his duty as an officer, and whether any part of the Infantry was engaged. I had supposed that facts so well known by all who were there, would at this day, be questioned by none.

In conclusion, as it regards the standing of Gen. Harrison as an officer, and the estimation in which he was held by the army, I am, from my intercourse with his officers and soldiers subsequent to the battle, enabled to adopt the language of a distinguished officer of Perry's fleet—"There never was an army more ardently attached or more enthusiastically proud of a General, than this."

Yours with great respect,

JAMES DAVIDSON.
P. S. I was in the service and under Gen. Harrison about fourteen months.
J. D.

C. A. Wickliffe, esq.

The Kentucky Commonwealth, in speaking of Col. Davidson, says: "A braver and a better soldier and a truer patriot, never bled for his country, than James Davidson. He was, perhaps, oftener employed by Gen. Harrison in services requiring a remarkable degree of courage amidst dangers, fortitude under sufferings and promptness in executing difficult and important duties, than any man in the army. We do not say this invidiously; for we glory in the fame of all who served the country. In the battle of the Thames he was particularly distinguished. He received in that action three severe wounds; one in the leg, one in the abdomen and one in the breast. But he fought at the head of his men, till the last armed foe had surrendered; and was not taken from the battle field, on which, after the action terminated, he sunk, till some time after dark."

From the Raleigh Register.

VAN BUREN'S FRIENDS LEAVING HIM.

Amongst others, Gen. John P. Van Ness, of Washington City, President of the Bank of the Metropolis, and one of the most wealthy citizens in the District of Columbia, and who was one of the most conspicuous supporters of Gen.

Saturday,	6 42	5 18	MOON'S PHASES D. H. Full 3 00 Fell 11 11 1st 17 6 New 25 3
Sunday,	6 49	5 17	
Monday,	6 44	5 16	
Tuesday	6 45	5 15	
Wednesday	6 46	5 14	

OCTOBER.		Sun rises.	Sun sets.	MOON'S PHASES.	
9 Thursday,	6 40	5 29		D. N. A.	
10 Friday,	6 41	5 19		First 3 02 after.	
11 Saturday,	6 42	5 18		Full 11 18 morn.	
12 Sunday,	6 43	5 17		Last 17 6 42 after.	
13 Monday,	6 44	5 16		New 25 3 42 morn	
14 Tuesday,	3 45	5 15			
15 Wednesday,	1 16	3 14			

GOODS! GOODS! NEW AND CHEAP!

JAMES WEBB, Jr. & Co.
WOULD respectfully inform their friends and customers that they are receiving and opening
A LARGE & GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF GOODS,
suitable for the season,
which they now offer for sale, on their usual accommodating terms, consisting in part of

Black, Blue, Invisible Green, } **CLOTHS.**
Drab, Mixed, Black, Drab, and Fashionable. } **CASSIMERES.**
SATINETS, assorted colors and qualities.
Satin, Silk, and Fashionable Winter, } **VESTINGS.**
French, German, and English, Plain, Figured, Black, and Black & Lead, } **MERINOES.**
MOUSSELIN DE LANE.
Plaid, Scarfs and Handkerchiefs, and plaid and striped Bonnet Ribbons, Flannels, Blankets, plaid Linsey, brown and bleached Domestic, Boys' and Men's Cape, Hardware, Cutlery, Crockery, Tin Ware, Boots, Shoes, &c. &c.
October 14. 43-

NEW Fall and Winter GOODS.

WE beg leave to call the attention of our friends and customers, to a stock of Goods now receiving and opening, just from New York. We will not attempt to flatter, but invite those wishing to purchase to call, and let our acts speak instead of words.

OUR STOCK COMPRISES:
Superior wool dyed Black CLOTHS,
Do. do. Blue do.
Do. do. Invisible Green, do.
Heavy double mil'd Drab Cloth, for Overcoats
Do. do. Grey do. do.
Do. do. Beaver do. do.
Do. do. Pilot do. do.
Cassimeres, Vestings, Satinets,
Striped and plain Linsey, Kersey,
Super Whitney & Green M-Kin Blankets
Duffle and twilled ditto,
Blanket and Cloth Over Coats,
Ladies' Cloaks, Plaid Shawls, Handkerchiefs,
White, Red and Green Flannels,
Green Baize, Or Cloth,
French and English Merinoes,
Plain, Black, and Figured Mouselin de Lane,
French, English and American Prints,
Black and Blue black Bombazines,
Black and Colored Silks,
Plain and Chequered Muslin,
Worked Cottons and Scarfs,
Florence and Straw Braid Bonnets,
New Style Hongs, Flowers,
Bunnet Ribbons, Edgings, Laces, &c. &c.
ALSO,
Glass, Queensware, Crockery, and Stone Ware,
Turkey Red and Cotton Yarn,
Hardware and Cutlery,
Molasses, Loaf and Brown Sugar,
Chocolate, Mace, Cloves,
Rice and Ground Ginger,
Powder, Shot, Nails, Window Glass,
White Lead, Prussian Blue,
Crown Green, Crown Yellow, and other Paints, &c. &c.
PARKER & NELSON.
October 23. 41-

For Sale,
20 Boxes CANDLES,
30 Sacks SALT,
And a general assortment of CASTINGS,
By **PARKER & NELSON.**
October 23. 44-

Notice.
AT August Term, 1840, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, for Orange County, the subscriber was qualified as executor to the last will and testament of GEORGE NEASE, deceased, and obtained letters testamentary thereon. He, therefore, requests all persons indebted to said estate to make payment without delay, and those having claims will present them, properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be placed in bar of their recovery.
JACOB NEASE, Ex'r.
October 29. 44-

Pine Shingles.
THE subscriber keeps on hand, for sale, PINE SHINGLES.
JAMES S. SMITH.
April 8. 16-

Notice.
THE School Committee for the several districts of the county of Orange are notified, that those giving satisfactory information to the Chairman of the Board of Superintendents that they have erected School Houses and have Schools in operation, they can apply to the Chairman for funds at any time after the 1st day of October next.
JOHN TROLINGER, Chm'n.
August 23. 36-3m

Lost or Mislaid,
A NOTE of hand, given in September or October, 1838, by Elijah Graves to the subscriber, for ninety four dollars, payable twelve months after date. All persons are therefore forwarded trading for said note, and the said Elijah Graves from paying the same to any person but the subscriber.
HENRY EDWARDS, Jr.
September 30. 41-

Notice.
APPLICATION will be made to the next General Assembly, to incorporate a Company to construct a Turnpike Road from Raleigh by way of Hillsborough to Greensborough.
September 30. 41-

Job Printing,
EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

NEW AND CHEAP GOODS.

THE subscribers would respectfully inform the public, that they have just received from New York,
A handsome assortment of GOODS,
embracing all articles usually brought to this market, which they purpose to sell low for cash.
MEBANE & TURNER.
June 17. 38-

Orange County, August Term, 1840.

ORDERED. That advertisement be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for three months, that a majority of the Justices of the Peace in and for this County, are requested to meet at November Term next, on Tuesday, to take into consideration whether the office of County Trustee in this county shall be abolished.
JOHN TAYLOR, Clerk.
August 28. 38-3m

Equity Sales.
BY virtue of a decree of the Court of Equity for the county of Orange, made at September Term, 1840, I shall, on Friday the 30th day of October next, at the late residence of Edmund Herndon, deceased, proceed to sell, to the highest bidder,
All the Lands
belonging to the heirs at law of the said Edmund Herndon. A credit of one and two years will be given, the purchaser giving bond and approved security.
JAMES WEBB, C. & M.
September 29. 41-

For Sale,
FLOUR, Corn Meal, Bacon and Lard, Herring,
Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, in papers and hands.
Cigars, Pipes, &c.
Good Vinegar, and a little of the Grapes, Peach, Apple and Curr Juices, very good, &c.
A PARKS.
June 17. 6-

NEW WATCHES, Jewellery and Fancy Articles.
Lemuel Lynch, respectfully announces to his friends and the public generally, that he has just received an elegant assortment, consisting, in part, of the following articles:
Gentlemen's Gold LEVERS, plain and extra jeweled.
Ladies' ditto.
Silver Levers, English and French Watches.
Long-linked Gold Watch Chains, with and without seals.
Fine Gold Guard Chains.
Gold Seals and Keys.
Miniature Cases.
A rich assortment of Breast Pins, Finger Rings, and Ear Rings.
Small Miniature Paintings on Ivory, and Enamelled Paintings.
Silver over-pointed Pencil Cases.
Silver Spectacles, plated and steel, assorted.
Butter Knives, and Gold Collar Buttons.
Silver, Steel, and Gun-Water Chains and Key-rings.
Shell and Tin Music Boxes.
Fine Rodgers' and Wostenholm's Knives and Scissors, of the best quality.
Silver Thimbles, Money Purses, and Pocket Books.
Silver and Gilt Pens, Tooth and Hair Brushes.
Silver Plated Candle Sticks, Snuffers and Trays.
Britannia Ware, Mantle Clocks, and Pistols.
Being permanently located in Hillsborough, and having a fresh and large supply of watch materials, he is prepared to repair watches of any description, in the best and most durable manner, and will warrant watches repaired in every case twelve months. Orders punctually attended to.
LEMUEL LYNCH.
October 23. 33-

Notice.
I WOULD respectfully request those indebted to me to call and settle their accounts.
LEMUEL LYNCH.
October 23. 33-

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, Orange County.
In Equity—September Term, 1840.
Chas. P. George's heirs v. Zechariah Trice and others.
IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that James Trice and J. C. Brasfield, defendants in this case, are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder, for three weeks successively, that said plaintiff be and appear at the next term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Orange, at the court house in Hillsborough, on the fourth Monday in November next, and show cause, if any he hath, wherefore a judgment rendered in his favor against Thomas Burton and Perann Nichols, at February Term, 1840, of said Court, shall not be set aside.
J. TAYLOR, Clerk.
Price adv. \$2 80. 37-3w

Notice-To Printers.
PRACTICAL PRINTER, who has had considerable experience in conducting a newspaper, desires to take charge of a newspaper establishment, as principal, in North Carolina, Georgia, or Alabama; he would have an objection to associate himself with any person embarked in the Printing business in favor of the States' test named, as he is very anxious to plant his person, permanently in Georgia or Alabama. His politics are of the Whig school, and, consequently, at war with many of the leading measures of the present Administration.
Unexceptionable testimony of good character to be adduced. Address "O. P. Q. Hillsborough, North Carolina," postage paid.
A PRINTER.
September, 1840. 38-

Choice Liquors, &c.
JUST RECEIVED from New York, and for sale by the subscriber,
Superior Cognac Brandy,
Holland Gin,
Jamaica Rum,
Madeira,
Port,
Malaga,
Muscat,
Claret,
London Brown Stout,
Pale Ale,
Rish Whiskey,
Lemon Syrup,
Lime Juice,
Lump Sugar.
The subscriber will keep constantly on hand, for sale, well made CARRIAGES and Large and Small ROAD WAGONS.
THOS. D. CRAIN.
August 7. 32-

For Sale,
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R. S. Bernard's Syrup, for Asiatic Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Diarrhoea, Summer Complaints, Colic, Cramps, Spasms, &c.
Wm. W. Gray's Invaluable Ointment, for all External Diseases, &c.
Also Harrison's Specific Ointment, for do.
Also other Medicines, &c.
A. PARKS.
June 17. 36-

Cast Iron Ploughs.
STEPHEN MOORE has on hand for sale, PLOUGHS of various sizes, with extra Points, &c. from the factory of C. H. Richmond, near Milton, N. C.
The following certificates will show the estimation in which they are held by some of our best farmers.
CERTIFICATES.
We have, for the last six or eight years, been using the Cast Iron Plough, introduced into this State and Virginia by **Jerry & Richmond**, and have no hesitation in saying, that we consider it superior to any other in use in our country, for its easy draught, facility of turning the soil, and its general utility as to performance, and the small expense of the cast point, which we think preferable, on account of its convenience and trifling cost, to any other kind of point we have ever used.
WARNER M. LEWIS, Caswell county.
STEPHEN DODSON, do do.
GEORGE W. JEFFREYS, Person do.
WILLIAM IRVINE, do do.
I have for several years been in the habit of using the above Ploughs, and have no hesitation in saying, that they answer my purpose exceedingly well.
THOMAS M'GHEE, Person county.
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STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, Orange County.
In Equity—September Term, 1840.
James Webb agent of the Bank of Cape Fear, v. William L. Durham's heirs at law.
Petition to sell Lands.
IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Jasiah Durham, Thomas Durham, Ferdinand Durham, and Deliah Durham, defendants in this case, are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder, for six weeks successively, that unless the said defendants appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Orange, at the court house in Hillsborough, on the second Monday in March next, and then there plead, answer or demur to the said bill, the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte against them, and decreed accordingly.
JAMES WEBB, C. & M.
Price adv. \$4 50. 41-6w

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Notice.
APPLICATION will be made to the next General Assembly, to incorporate a Company to construct a Turnpike Road from Raleigh by way of Hillsborough to Greensborough.
September 30. 41-

Matchless Sanative.

THESE Medicines are indebted for their name to their manifest and sensible action in purifying the springs and channels of life, and ending them with renewed tone and vigor. In many hundred certified cases which have been made public, and in almost every species of disease to which the human frame is liable, the happy effects of **MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS** and **PHENIX BITTERS** have been gratefully and publicly acknowledged by the persons benefited, and who were previously unacquainted with the beautifully philosophical principles upon which they are compounded, and upon which they consequently act.

The **LIFE MEDICINES** recommend themselves in diseases of every form and description. Their first operation is to loosen from the coats of the stomach and bowels, the various impurities and crudities constantly settling around them, and to remove the hardened mass which collect in the convolutions of the small intestines. Other medicines only partially cleanse these, and leave such collected masses behind as to produce habitual constipation, with all its train of evils, or sudden diarrhoea, with its imminent dangers. The fact is well known to all regular anatomists, who examine the human bowels after death; and hence the prejudice of these well informed men against quack medicines, or medicines prepared and heralded to the public by ignorant persons. The second effect of the **LIFE MEDICINES** is to cleanse the kidneys and the bladder, and by this means the liver and the lungs, the healthful action of which entirely depends upon the regularity of the urinary organs. The blood, which takes its red color from the agency of the liver and the lungs before it passes into the heart, being thus purified by them, and nourished by food coming from a clean stomach, courses freely through the veins, renews every part of the system, and triumphantly mounts the banner of health in the blooming cheek.

Moffat's Vegetable Life Medicines have been thoroughly tested, and pronounced a sovereign remedy for Dyspepsia, Flatulency, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Appetite, Heartburn and Headache, Restlessness, Ill temper, Anxiety, Langour and Melancholy, Constiveness, Diarrhoea, Cholera, Fevers of all kinds, Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsies of all kinds, Gravel, Worms, Asthma and Consumption, Scoury, Ulcers, Invertebrate Sores, Scorbatic Eruptions, and Red Complexions, Eruptive complaints, Sallow, Cloudy and other disagreeable Complexions, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Common Colds and Influenza, and various other complaints which afflict the human frame. In Fever and Ague, particularly, the **LIFE MEDICINES** have been most eminently successful; so much so that in the Fever and Ague districts Physicians almost universally prescribe them.

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